areas; these are 3: Savonnet, 4: Mersadier, 7: Crowder, 8: Mercier, 10: Thoré, 13: Diagne, 14: Duchemin, 18: Savonnet and 23: Aujas. 9: Cantrelle discusses endogamy in the Senegalese Fouta, 12: Holas, discusses methods used to promote dreaming, 15: Mauny describes the practice of burying griots (members of an 'unclean' class) in baobab trees, 16: Faur discusses the uses of various grains and grasses, 19: Pehaut discusses the groundnut (peanut) in Senegal, and 21: Verriere analyzes Senegalese demography. This file should be used primarily as background data for the MS30 Wolof. It can be used for some comparative purposes, particularly for urban studies, but is not suitable for all types. The file was processed between 1962 and 1964.]

GUIDE TO THE MS37 SENEGAL FILE

[This file contains general and specific data on the modern Republic of Senegal and its inhabitants which cannot be assigned to one of its constituent ethnic groups. It is designed to complement the MS30 Wolof file and should be used in conjunction with it in order to help understand how the Wolof are being integrated into urban and national life. A former French Overseas Territory, Senegal became a autonomous state in 1958, and after federating itself for a short time with Mali in [illegible] and 1960 withdrew in favor of remaining an independent state. About 70 percent of its population of a little over 4,000,000 is engaged in agriculture and stock raising, with peanuts being the mainstay of the economy. Phosphates are an important export, along with peanut oil. Developing industries include food processing, chemicals and cement. French is the official language, but most of the population speak tribal languages like Wolof and Serer. Four-fifths of the population is Moslem. (Data based on the World Almanac, 1975 edition)

There are 23 sources in the Senegal file, six of them being in English (sources 5, 6, 7, 8, 22 and 23), and the remainder being translations from the French. The basic orientating sources in the file are 5: Crowder, which is mainly concerned with the political organization of Senegal both as a French colony and as an independent state, and 22: Winterbotham, et al., which gives detailed information on the geography and history of Senegal, ports and towns, transportation, administration, trade and finance. 1: Marty and 2: Bourlon deal with the development and present status of Muridism, a sect of Islam, in Senegal and among the Wolof. Three sources (11: Lequès, 17: Mercier and 20: Seck) deal with the capital city of Dakar. A number of sources deal with other towns and urban